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ing, assertive, consciously original in thought, desirous always to be dethroning some idol, even if it be necessary to erect one of straw for the purpose. To be considered a serious analysis of American history it has not the slightest claim.

Korte Historiae ende Journaels Aenteyckeninge van verscheyden Voyagiens in de vier Deelen des Wereldts-Ronde, als Europa, Africa, Asia, ende Amerika gedaen. Door D. DAVID PIETERSZ DE VRIES, Artillerij-Meester van de Ed: M: Heeren Gecommitteerde Raden van Staten van West-Vrieslandt ende 't Noorder-Quartier. Uitgegeven door Dr. H. T. COLENBRANDER. ('S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff. 1911. Pp. xliv, 297.)

THIS volume, which is the third in the series of Dutch voyages published by the Linschoten Society, contains a reprint of the rare journal of David Pietersz de Vries, which has the distinction of being the only extensive narrative of personal experiences in New Netherland from the hand of a man who at different times had a prominent share in the colony's affairs. The value of this journal as an historical source has been duly appreciated by American historians; Brodhead and other writers of New York history have made extensive use of it and translations of the parts that are of special interest to the American student have been made available in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1841 and 1853 and again, in revised form, in J. Franklin Jameson's *Narratives of New Netherland*. The present volume for the first time makes readily accessible the original text, not only of the author's three voyages to America, which took place between 1632 and 1644, but of the accounts of four earlier voyages undertaken between 1618 and 1630 to the Mediterranean, Newfoundland, La Rochelle, and the East Indies. Though the accounts of these four voyages have little independent historical value, they are of interest because they contain practically all that is known of de Vries's early life and help to put us on our guard against his frequent inaccuracies of statement and his possible bias of judgment as a man who at an early stage in his career suffered financial loss at the hands of the West India Company. In an admirable introduction Dr. Colenbrander furnishes an interesting comment on the essential features of the successive voyages and dwells at length on the dispute between de Vries and the West India Company concerning an intended but frustrated voyage to Canada, regarding which the editor was able to gather many important data from the archives of the West India Company and the States General. With regard to the author's life, the editor confines himself to the facts that appear in the journal itself, no attempt having apparently been made to search the notarial archives for contracts or other material that might throw light on the relations between de Vries and his partners in the various trading or colonizing expeditions. In the notes, as far as the

parts relating to New Netherland are concerned, the editor seems to have followed largely the *Narratives of New Netherland*, even to the point of copying on page 250 the typographical error of Claes Smits for Claes Swits. On pages 260 and 261 the editor points out two errors of translation; on page 223 he omits to note de Vries's mistake in referring to Andries Hudde as *Heyndrick Hudden*, who died in the East Indies. In addition to an excellent reproduction of the portrait of de Vries and reduced facsimiles of the original illustrations, the volume contains two maps, of which one is a compilation from van der Donck's map of New Netherland and the other a reproduction of a small manuscript map of Delaware Bay, entitled "De Zuid-Baai in Nieuw-Nederland", which is found in the Royal Archives at the Hague.

v. L.

The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes as described by Nicolas Perrot, French Commandant in the Northwest; Bacqueville de la Potherie, French Royal Commissioner to Canada; Morrell Marston, American Army Officer; and Thomas Forsyth, United States Agent at Fort Armstrong. Translated, edited, annotated, and with bibliography and index by EMMA HELEN BLAIR. In two volumes. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1911. Pp. 372; 412.)

GROUPED under this general title, Miss Emma Helen Blair has included material of first importance to students of the customs, character, and beliefs of the North American Indians. For nearly two centuries, the *Mémoire* of Nicolas Perrot slumbered in manuscript. It was printed in 1864 by Father Jules Tailhan, with voluminous notes and comments. Except a few extracts which Miss Blair translated for the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, comprising some sixty pages, and some fragments used by the Rev. Chrysostomus Verwyst in his *Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Menard, and Allouez* (1886), no English translation existed of this valuable narrative by the most noted of the Canadian *courcurs de bois*. In 1716 there was published for the first time La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale*. The second volume of this work, which has become rare, Miss Blair has also translated into English, crediting the surmise of many scholars that the material therein was derived from a last memoir of Nicolas Perrot. These accounts, contemporaneously written, though published with an interval of 148 years between, have been supplemented by the narrative of Major Morrell Marston, U. S. A., written in 1820 while commanding Fort Armstrong, the site of the present city of Rock Island, Illinois, and Thomas Forsyth's account of Indian manners and customs seen by him as government agent in 1827 to General William Clark, then superintendent of Indian affairs. Both narratives are printed from the original